

PRINCE
BISMARCK'S
COURSESupplications Have Been Sent
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DIVERT TROUBLEFight is Causing Hohenlohe
Many Sleepless Nights.Probable Policy McKinley Is Ex-
pected to Pursue in Regard to
Bimetallism and Tariff Continues
to Be an Interesting Theme for
Discussion by the Leading Ger-
man Newspapers—Socialists Differ
Greatly in Their Comments Upon
the Defeat of Mr. Bryan—Explorer
Peters—American Imports.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—[Copyright, 1896, by the United Associated Presses.]—A report, which gained general credence, was in circulation last evening that the emperor had demanded that Prince Bismarck come to Berlin for the purpose of engaging in a conference with himself and the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, in regard to the disclosure of state secrets which Prince Bismarck has been making, and continues to utter through the medium of his personal organs, the Hamburger Nachrichten. Prince Hohenlohe, who is practically placed in a position which is very distressing to him, and is desirous of having a quiet official life, has suggested that both the emperor and Prince Bismarck take some means to bring about an immediate cessation of their polemics, which are endangering the peace of Europe.

BISMARCK'S COURSE.

Among the staunch adherents of Prince Bismarck, the opinion prevails that times have already gone too far, and they are agreed that the controversy must come to an end. Some of them venture to suggest any plan whereby this object can be accomplished. From Munich and other places where Prince Bismarck is known, the opinion is expressed that the emperor should be urged to insist upon the possession of friends of influence and high station. It is known positively that supplications have been addressed to him to discontinue the course he is pursuing, as the imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, is suffering from the responsibility of the ex-chancellor for the revelations of the Russo-German neutrality treaty and the disclosure which have been made, the question has been discussed in Berlin whether Dr. Hoffman, the chief editor of the Hamburger Nachrichten, ought not to be indicted, and the emperor has decided that it was decided that the indictment of Dr. Hoffman would be an impossible move; in fact, as much as would an attempt to prosecute Prince Bismarck himself. The emperor has decided the penalty code by which Count von Arnim and Professor Gelfkin were tried, convicted and imprisoned, and under no circumstances would the emperor permit such a proceeding. The controversy has now reached an acute stage, and is seriously affecting the health of Prince Hohenlohe, who is essentially of a pacific temperament and accustomed to a life of diplomatic calmness. The feverish and implacable fight which is being waged by Prince Bismarck is causing the emperor to pass many sleepless nights. The reason the emperor is desirous of putting an end to the whole matter as speedily as possible. Otherwise the Kaiser is understood to be willing to allow Prince Bismarck to continue his utmost limit, meeting each of the developments of his warfare with explanations marking the present honest policy of the emperor. The emperor is contrasted with the shifty diplomacy of the old chancellor. In the meantime, Hohenlohe is standing between the emperor and Prince Bismarck in the attitude of a peace-maker, anxious to conciliate both sides, and at least to obtain a cessation of the duel without the precipitation of a national scandal.

WEAKENING EFFECT.

Meanwhile, it is undeniable that the effect of the controversy, coupled with the articles thereon published in the official press, has been to weaken the ties of the dreadnought. Apropos of the Russo-German neutrality treaty the Cologne Gazette in its comments asks: "In the event of war between Russia and Austria, would Germany side with Austria, in view of the fact that France would then attack Germany?" In answer to its own question the Gazette argues that Austria must face Russia alone, as Italy would not intervene. Naturally the Austrian and Italian newspapers are asking of what value is the dreadnought, if it can be thus repudiated when the occasion suits. The Vossische Zeitung says England will now be able to defy the policy of Germany as unwarranted.

OUR ELECTION.

The policy which Mr. McKinley is expected to pursue after his inauguration as president of the United States in regard to bimetallism and the tariff continues to be discussed in the columns of the leading newspapers. The Kreuzzeitung maintains that there is reason for a feeling of satisfaction among the bimetallists of Europe, as there is hope that the first aim of McKinley will be to obtain a settlement of the monetary question upon an international basis. As to the tariff, the Zeitung proceeds to advocate the co-operation of the European powers for a concerted interpretation of the Monroe doctrine as an international law, and then goes on to argue in favor of an international agreement for common duties upon the leading American imports. The movement of a common European tariff war in a

response to the election of Mr. McKinley," the Zeitung says, "is not a new suggestion, as the same cry was heard during the first outbreak against the tariff law, which went into operation in the United States, but the movement was seen to be impracticable."

Pursuing the subject, the paper says: "It is impossible to achieve joint European activity, Germany must proceed upon independent lines, first creating a high tariff and then giving notice of the cessation of the 'Most favored nation' system as soon as the government raises its tariff."

The Zeitung says this would have the effect to secure the success of negotiations for a treaty based upon the new German maximum tariff. The Hamburger Nachrichten relies upon Mr. McKinley favoring bimetallism in principle and believes that he will do his utmost to obtain an international monetary agreement.

The Hamburg Correspondence, a semi-official journal, says that though it is not in expectation that there will be any ultimate benefit to the commercial relations between Europe and the United States as a result of the presidential election, it is convinced that the bimetallist movement will rather revive than subside under the administration of President McKinley.

The socialists differ greatly in their comments upon the defeat of Bryan and their estimates of the results of the election of McKinley. Liebknecht, the socialist leader, in a communication to the Vorwarts, argues that there would have been a convulsion of trade if Bryan had been elected, which would have worked serious injury to the working people. Mr. Bryan, Herr Liebknecht says, is not a scientific socialist, but is rather an agitator.

Ex-Congressman Stockert, in his Christian socialist organ, the Volk, takes an opposite view, holding that Bryan is a leader of social reform based upon Christian principles.

AMERICAN BUTTER.

The returns of the imports of American butter into Germany show that the importation continues to increase. In 1895 the quantity of American butter imported into Germany was 2,500 kilograms. In 1894 the aggregate was 2,000 kilograms; in 1893, 375,000 kilograms, and for the first eight months of 1896, the importation reached 298,000 kilograms.

The merchants of Hamburg are complaining of the strictness with which the measures of the United States consular in that city are now being enforced. Herr Otto, the United States consul, has exceeded his discretion in legalizing invoices after shipments had been effected, but acting under instructions from Washington, the consul now insists upon invoices before or contemporaneous with the shipments.

The export of raw sugar from Hamburg have taken on such large dimensions that on Friday five vessels were engaged at the same time in loading 10,000 tons of the product. This increase is largely due to the desire of the dealers to get as much raw sugar out of the country as possible before the new sugar law goes into effect.

EXPLORER PETERS.

The preliminary official inquiry into the conduct of Dr. Carl Peters, the African explorer-former chairman of the German Colonial society, has been closed. The preliminary proceedings are about to begin. Dr. Peters was accused in the recharting by Herr Bichel, the socialist leader, of extreme cruelty and even worse offenses to natives while he was imperial commissioner in Africa in 1891. When it became certain that he would be called to account for his actions, Dr. Peters, in July last, suddenly left Germany and it was understood he had quitted the country for good.

A great mass meeting of socialists was held in Berlin on Friday, at which an energetic demand was made for the removal of Herr Liebknecht from the chief editorship of the socialist newspaper Vorwarts. The executive committee of the socialist party maintain that the removal of Herr Liebknecht is a matter that must be decided by a majority of socialists of Germany and not by any means made or any other body of men acting for themselves.

AMERICAN IMPORTS.

The great increase in the importation of American apples into Germany has led the agrarian newspapers to agitate in favor of the government taking measures to prohibit further imports, alleging that sources of disease have been discovered in recent importations of the fruit. Appraisers of the attempts of the agrarians to restrict American exports generally, the North German Gazette says that American newspapers are badly informed when they allege that if the German government contemplates placing further restriction upon the importation of American products, the statement that the inspection here of all imported tinned meats has been checked at the point of entry, the Zeitung says is also erroneous.

The manager of the Prussian government stud has purchased the American trotting mare Helen Nichols for stock purposes.

On Rotenberg, husband of the daughter of the late William Walter Phelps, formerly minister to Germany, has been appointed curator of the University of Bonn.

GOOD TIMES.

Everybody, says the Columbia Press, should help bring them about.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 8.—The Press of this city, which was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of free silver in the late campaign, deprecates the determination of the western free silver men with Mr. Bryan at their head to keep up the agitation of the silver question. It says:

"No national election will take place for two years. In 1898 a new congress must be elected. At that time we shall see whether the election of Mr. McKinley has brought permanent prosperity. If it has, then nothing can overthrow the national party at that time. If, on the other hand, times are then still hard and getting worse, that will demonstrate that his election was a mistake and the people will elect a congress opposed to Mr. McKinley's administration."

"But for the present no aggressive opposition should be organized which could in any way tend to retard the revival of business activity."

GREAT GALE PREVAILS.

Much Damage Done to English Fish-
ing Smacks and Other Boats.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—A northeast gale that is prevailing has done much damage at various points along the coast. A number of Yarmouth smacks and lots of fishing boats have been wrecked. The Dutch gillnet Dena has been wrecked at the mouth of the river Tees. No lives were lost. The crew of the steamer Camwood have landed at Lowestoft, and reports that their vessel foundered at sea. A show storm is prevailing in Wales.

BRYAN WILL HAVE AID

Millionaire Gold Miner of California Who Proposes
to Do What He Can for Bimetallism—Rep-
ublican Party Cannot Carry Out Its Promises.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—Charles D. Lane, the millionaire owner of the Utica gold mine, will give William J. Bryan financial support in his advocacy of bimetallism.

The Californian will see to it that the Nebraskan's traveling expenses and the living expenses of himself and family are paid during his forthcoming campaign of education. Mr. Lane made such a statement during the heat of the campaign, and he reiterated it yesterday afternoon in the coolness of political defeat.

IS ABOVE PRICE.

"I will stand by what I said," declared Mr. Lane. "My purposes are unknown to Mr. Bryan, and could not have reached his ear. They could, therefore, have no effect in causing him to reject the offer of \$25,000 a year, made to him by a New York firm. When the news was read to me, I said I was willing to bet 2 to 1 that Mr. Bryan would not accept \$25,000 a year from any corporation. I know the man. I have visited his house and sat at his table with him. He is absolutely above price. Money is as good to him, in comparison with his convictions. When he was about to start for Chicago to attend the convention he had only \$8, and with the purse made up for him he had only \$80 on reaching that city."

"There is no truth in the report that I have determined to put any specific sum aside for Mr. Bryan—\$100 a month, as you say rumor has it, or any other sum—but when he starts in to preach bimetallism I will see that his traveling expenses are paid and that he and his family are cared for. I will tell you how I reached this conclusion. I was traveling on the Texas Pacific and there met a neighbor of Bryan. 'Supposing you are defeated for the presidency, what will you do?' he had asked the candidate. 'It is not a supposable case,' came the rejoinder, 'but if I am defeated at the polls I shall take off my coat and go to work to educate the American people in the truths of bimetallism.'"

MERELY JUSTICE.

"That determined me. Mr. Bryan is a man of simple tastes, but of moderate means, and it is not just that he should bear the entire burden of his campaign."

"I'll bet you 2 to 1," affirmed the Californian.

Mr. Reed asserted that if he was given to making wagers he would accept the offer.

The man from Maine looked astonished.

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den of his devotion when there are those who, like myself, can provide for his necessities while engaged in the cause. I am not in favor of beginning the agitation at once. The Republicans should be given a year to put their principles into practice. Then the campaign of education should be commenced. Then, as I said, I shall stand ready to meet Mr. Bryan's expenses."

Mr. Lane is amply able to carry out his promise. In addition to his one-third ownership in the Utica mine, he possesses other gold-bearing properties in this state and Arizona, which bring him in fortunes every month. In his advocacy of free coinage he is an enthusiast, and during the late campaign he is credited with having paid out \$100,000 to meet the expenses of the silver Republican convention at St. Louis, and those of the silver campaign committee of California. What would mean freedom from anxiety for Mr. Bryan would be a bagatelle for the fortunate miner.

RUNS AGAINST REED.

Seated near Captain Lane as he talked for Bryan in the Palace hotel was Hon. Thomas B. Reed, in consultation with Hon. Francis C. Newlands, free silver congressman from Nebraska. The men were unknown to each other, and were presented by Mr. Newlands.

"Mr. Lane is an anomaly," said Mr. Newlands, addressing the gentleman from Maine. "In that, while a gold miner, he is an advocate of free silver."

The gold grasped hands.

"I suppose you have done your best to put our nine votes in the McKinley column," remarked Lane, to break the ice.

"I have done what I could," modestly rejoined the speaker.

There was silence, and then Lane continued: "I wrote to Mr. Bryan last night that I would, with all respect for the next president, rather be in his shoes than in those of Major McKinley. The Republican party cannot carry out its promises, and in four years you will be with us."

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MUST BE NO
CESSATIONNecessity for Keeping Up the
Silver Fight to the
Bitter End.DANGER OF THE
GOLD STANDARDIt Must Inevitably Lead to the
Ruin of the People.No Power So Potent as Appreciation
of Money in Transferring Wealth
From the Hands of Producers to
the Possession of the Creditor
Class—It Must Be Checked, or the
Foundation of Liberty Will Be
Destroyed—No Civilization Can
Stand Against It.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Directors of the American Bimetallist union, who constitute the bulk of the silver leaders in three parties, have decided to maintain headquarters in this city and use it as the agency through which literature is to be spread broadcast over the land. The branch office at Chicago will be consolidated with the Washington office, but the San Francisco branch is to be continued.

General Warner, president of the union, at the request of the directors, has issued the following address, setting forth the purposes of the silver men:

"To the Silver Leagues and Bimetallists of the United States:

"Silver has lost in this election, but the battle for the overthrow of the gold standard has not ended. The disastrous consequences that must attend upon the continuance of this standard make it impossible to relinquish the struggle against it until it is fully overthrown."

"The gold standard cannot be maintained by increasing revenues, because revenues are not paid in gold. The attempt to maintain the gold standard by perpetual loans must also sooner or later fail. The only other way is by contracting the currency and forcing down prices so low that gold will come here of itself in such quantities as to constitute, in part at least, the currency with which revenues are paid, and no debtor nation can long maintain such a policy. Either course, therefore, leads to inevitable ruin; the one by bankrupting the government, and the other by bankrupting the people. Either policy will subject the United States absolutely to British domination, and hence the rejoicing of the British press over the defeat of silver here. The victory for gold is a victory of trust and syndicated wealth, brought about by corruption and coercion, and not a victory by the people, for the people, and it cannot last. There must be an end, also, to the constant appreciation of money. The appreciation of money alone, if allowed to go on at the rate it has gone on for the past 20 years, will, in half a generation more, transfer the bulk of all the wealth of this country from those who have created it to the hands of the few who control the money and own the debts. No power can be conceived so potent to gather wealth into few hands as the ceaseless, all-pervading power of an appreciating money standard. No civilization can stand against it. It must end or the foundation upon which free institutions rest will be broken up."

"The battle, therefore, for the restoration of silver must go on without abatement, and I urge upon all silver and bimetallic leagues and unions to keep up their organizations and then continue the fight till victory for the people is finally won."

"The noble fight made by our intrepid leader in the campaign just ended endears him to all, and under his leadership we believe victory will be won in 1900."

HAS REFORMED.

Steamer Dauntless Now Engaged in
the Towing Business.

JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 8.—The steamer Dauntless, seized by the collector of customs at Fernandino for violating navigation laws, by not carrying a sufficient number of lifeboats, has, it is alleged, gone to Brunswick, Ga., to engage in the towing business. The government officials are suspicious of the alleged filibuster, and yesterday as soon as the revenue cutter Colfax arrived here in charge of Captain Herring, the cutter Boutwell at once took on coal and started in pursuit of the Dauntless.

In an hour after the Boutwell crossed the bar, the filibustering steamer Three Friends left its dock and crossed the bar under dark. It had on board three weeks' supply of coal. The Three Friends was closely followed by the steamer Kate Spencer, which has several times carried out cargoes of arms and ammunition for the Three Friends. The United States cruiser Raleigh

has been ordered from Key West to the St. Johns Bar to watch for filibustering expeditions.

WASHINGTON.

Composition of the Next State Legislature.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 8.—Washington's next state legislature will be composed of 84 Populist and Democratic functionaries and 28 Republicans, a combination which has already developed much in the way of sentiment. The ambitious ambitions of Governor John H. McGraw and Andrew F. Burlingame, "sound" Populists who aspired to seats in the upper house of congress. By the terms of agreement entered into at the legislative convention, the Populists are absolved from party ties and may with consistency support a Democrat or a free silver Republican for United States senator. The avowed candidates for the electoral office are Hon. Watson C. Squire, free silver Republican, and Judge Richard Winsor, Populist, both of Seattle. Among others prominently mentioned are Judge George Turner, free silver Republican, Spokane; Horatio S. Bell, the Populist mayor of Spokane; Charles F. Fishback, free silver Republican, Seattle, and ex-Governor Miles Moore, free silver Republican, Walla Walla.

THE SHIPS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Arrived—Vendram, from Rotterdam; La Champagne, from Havre. Sailed—Georgia, for Stettin. Arrived out—La Bretagne, at Havre. Sailed for New York—Lucania, from Queenstown.

Sighted—Kensington, Antwerp, for New York, passed Dover; Kaiser Wilhelm II, Genoa, for New York, passed Gibraltar; Saale, New York, for Cherbourg and Bremen, passed The Lizard.

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POSTOFFICE REPORT.

Recommendations Made by First Assistant Postmaster-General Jones.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—First Assistant Postmaster General Frank Jones, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, stated that there has been during that time a saving of \$3,273,988, and also shows an improvement in the service of delivering the volume of mail matter. The number of presidential postoffices is 2,554, the salaries of postmasters being \$5,268, and the salaries of assistant postmasters being \$5,262,341.

Mr. Jones recommends that \$7,000,000 be appropriated to compensate postmasters for the next fiscal year. He asks only \$11,000,000 for clerk hire, a considerable increase in proportion to the number of clerks to be employed. He recommends that \$5,000 be appropriated for the rental and purchase of cancelling machines. He asks that \$10,000 be appropriated to cover advertising expenses regarding unclaimed letters, and advocates the addition of the bulk mail system in this matter. He recommends that ten inspectors be assigned to look after the work of the salaried inspectors in this matter. Free delivery service has been established in 24 cities during the year, and the volume of mail matter, but on account of the expense the remainder could not be benefited. Experience has shown a reduction in gross receipts in a majority of offices. By Nov. 1 next rural free delivery will be tested in about 30 states. There is a reduction of dismissals of letter carriers which evidences the high standard of discipline.

An estimated saving of \$12,500 is made on account of the free delivery system for the fiscal year 1897-98. Mr. Jones recommends an appropriation for an exchange of money orders with Mexico. Mr. Jones recommends that the unlawful use of the frank of a member of congress and a judge be made a crime, and that the penalty be \$500 fine in each case. He says the law was designed to protect the public, but it has been used to do away with private postoffice boxes.

HARMER IS MODEST.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—A dispatch from Washington last evening stated that there was a report in Republican circles at the capital to the effect that Congressman Alfred C. Harmer, of this city, would be tendered a portfolio in the McKinley cabinet. Mr. Harmer said today that it was the first that he had heard of, although he had been in the senate for many years. He said he was not in a position to be tendered a cabinet position.

HORRIBLY MANGLED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 8.—When alighting from a Wabash avenue cable train at Van Buren street tonight, Mrs. Margaret Mueller, 44 West Chicago street, came into contact with one of the supporters of the elevated structure, and was thrown back under the car wheels and killed. The body was frightfully mangled. Her husband was John Mueller, a barber on the West Side, who died from natural causes a fortnight ago. Four grown children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom live here, survive.

ALDRICH'S VIEWS.

Standing of the Two Leading Parties in the Senate Will Be Very Close, He Thinks.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 8.—In an interview last evening with a Journal Reporter, Senator Nelson W. Aldrich gave it as his opinion that the standing of the two leading parties in the next senate would be very close. It is expected that President-elect McKinley will call a special session of congress to consider the revenue question soon after inauguration. The senate figures that at the present time only two states are doubtful—North Carolina and South Dakota. In the former the legislature is fusion, Republican and Populist, and in the latter the Populists claim a majority. As matters stand, the financial forces are evenly divided in the senate, 44 gold and the same number silver. These figures are likely to change, however, for it is possible that some silver Republicans may accept the victor of the elections, and accede to the St. Louis platform. Until the exact status of the senate is decided, Senator Aldrich will not state his opinion concerning the future course of the party likely to take in the matter of revenue legislation.

MR. BRYAN
WILL COME TO
SALT LAKEHe Will Preside at the Meet-
ing of the Trans-Mis-
sissippi Congress.ARRANGEMENTS
NOW BEING MADECongress May Meet About De-
cember 15th.

Nebraska Legislature Will Be Asked to appropriate from \$100,000 to \$200,000 in behalf of the Great Exposition to be held in Omaha—Trans-Mississippi States Are to Be Brought Into Closer Union.

LINCOLN, Nov. 8.—W. J. Bryan, as president of the transmississippi congress, is interesting himself in that enterprise, and since the election result became known has received a number of calls from Omaha gentlemen and others, urging him to call a meeting of the congress at as early a date as practicable. The congress originated the exposition as a means of bringing transmississippi states together in closer union. Omaha was selected as the site of the proposed exhibition. Iowa and Louisiana legislatures have met about plans for the exposition were perfected, and each made appropriations to defray preliminary expenses for arranging a state exhibit